Ĩ,

Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ



TO AFF

PTO/SB/33 (07-05)
Approved for use through xx/xx/200x. OMB 0651-00xx
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Docket Number (Optional) PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW 062373 I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the Application Number Filed United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail 10/621,860 in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for July 15, 2003 Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] First Named Inventor Signature_ Andrew R. WEISENBERGER Art Unit Examiner Typed or printed 2856 name _ Rodney T. Frank Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. This request is being filed with a notice of appeal. The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided. I am the applicant/inventor. Signature assignee of record of the entire interest. Thomas E. Brown See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. Typed or printed name (Form PTO/SB/96) attorney or agent of record. (202) 822-1100 44,450 Registration number _ Telephone number attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. November 5. 2007 Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 _ Date NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

forms are submitted.

*Total of

NOV 0 5 2007 BE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of: Andrew R. WEISENBERGER et

Group Art Unit: 2856

al

Application Number: 10/621,860

Examiner: Rodney T. Frank

Filed: **July 15, 2003**

Confirmation Number: 1759

For:

BUILDING MOISTURE CONTENT CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

AND METHOD

Attorney Docket Number:

062373

Customer Number:

38834

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF - REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Commissioner for Patents P. O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

November 5, 2007

Sir:

This request is being filed concurrent with a Notice of Appeal in compliance with 37 C.F.R. §41.31. Applicants request review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this Request.

REMARKS

Claims 1, 5-11, 13-18, 27-30, 35-36 are currently pending.

Claims 1, 5-11, 13-18, 27, 28, 35 and 36 stand rejected under U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al; and claims 29-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee in view of Clemson. Applicants respectively submit that the Examiner has clearly errored in asserting that Lee discloses the limitations of independent claims 1 and 11 as maintained in the Final Office Action dated June 4, 2007.

Specifically, in the Final Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Lee discloses "measuring moisture content levels within structural components of said portion of the interior of the structure, and

providing a report of moisture content level measurements," and that, "moisture content is

determined for structural components of the interior of a structure (see paragraphs [0066] and

[0077])."²

However, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is mischaracterizing the teachings

of Lee, since while Lee clearly discloses a thermal image sensor that allows an inspector to view

and inspect beyond the surface level for evaluation of the temperature profiles of building

components due to the difference in thermal properties between building components, it is

respectfully submitted that Lee is completely silent with regard to using the thermal image sensor

(infrared camera) to measure any type of moisture content levels in the interior portion of the

structure.

That is, Lee discloses in part in paragraph [0140] that "[t]he mere presence of moisture

within or exterior to a building component does not guarantee that the thermal camera will show

that moisture is present." Further, in paragraph [0140], Lee also discloses that there has to be a

way for the evaporation of the water to permit heat loss and, therefore, without the ability to

evaporate, water will take on the temperature of the substrate, and the equipment will be blind to

the presence of the moisture.

In view of such disclosure, it is submitted that it is clear that Lee is simply not concerned

with measuring a plurality of moisture content levels within said interior portion of the structure,

since Lee can not even guarantee that the mere presence of moisture within a building component

can be detected by the thermal camera.

¹ Please, see page 2, lines 18-21 of the Action.

² Please, see page 3, lines 5-7 of the Action.

Page 2

Application No. 10/621,860

Attorney Docket No. 062373

Moreover, even if, Lee is able to detect the evaporation of water, it is submitted that the

user of the thermal imaging sensor would still not be able to determine the moisture content level

of the structure which contains the moisture. Instead, the user will only be able see the

differences in thermal profiles between building components and conclude that such differences

represent the evaporation of moisture. However, no actual measurement or determination of a

moisture content level can be made based on the differences in thermal profiles between building

components.

As such, it is submitted that Lee is completely silent with regard to using the infrared

sensor or thermal image sensor to measure a plurality of moisture content levels within an

interior portion of a structure, and determining if each of the plurality of moisture content level is

within a desired level, as called for in claim 1.

More specifically, it is submitted that Lee fails to disclose or fairly suggest each of every

feature of claim 1 concerning measuring a plurality of moisture content levels within said

interior portion of the structure; determining if each of said plurality of moisture content levels

is within a desired level; and issuing a moisture level compliance certificate if the result of said

determining step is that each of said plurality of moisture content levels is below the desired

level; wherein said measuring step includes taking measurements of said moisture content levels

around at least one window frame and at least one door frame, and along at least one floor, at

least one wall and at least one ceiling, all of which are included within said interior portion of

said structure.

Page 3

Draft Pre-Appeal Brief and Request for Review Application No. 10/621,860 Attorney Docket No. 062373

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, please charge Deposit Account No. 50-2866.

Respectfully submitted,

WESTERMAN, HAFFORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP

Thomas E. Brown Attorney for Applicants Registration No. 44,450

Telephone: (202) 822-1100 Facsimile: (202) 822-1111

TEB/mra